H.C. Burleigh Papers

Campbell

Campbell

Archibald 6W 30 Aug/91 = Jennet
4W 29 Jan/92 for mass of Jennet
28 Loyalist 1st Class/88
Adolphustown in Lot

Jennet 6W 30 Aug/91 = Archd
4M 29 Jan/92 Elisha Miller Soph. wife Archd.

Jane 2W 1 May/94
2M 7 Oct/94 John Wees 2 w

James Paid 2W 7 Aug 1805
1797 from N.S. & U.E. pays. 300 as red. soldier

John Soph M 12 Dec/09 = Alice Bousital 3
3 or 2 W 23 Jan 1810 Esther Brodel = Lewis Fretz
alert 1798 for lot in vill of Adolphustown

U E List
Alex 4 Loyalists
Archd 4 " son of Alex
Hugh K Corp 38th Regt
~~John Law 6 + 7 name is Jno Law.~~
Oliver 4 Sold. Assoc. Loy sons are Jno Wm Stephen
Richard 5 Sergt 84th wife + 2 ch
Wm 4 Serg. N.Y. Vol

McDowall

John b Scot 1805 – d Frocks. 1831 =
Andrew D. b 1810-1864 = Bathia N. Bell d Aug 1/67 ae 98 ~~&~~ b 1769
Andrew D 1833-1903 & Sarah J. 1831-1920 (Dennee) (d Mar 6/1920 ae 89-5-28)
Mary M. 1861-1925

Effie 1870- = Bruce Robertson

Bertha Nisbett Campbell d Aug 30/54 ae 22-9-27

James 1807-55 = Allison Wilson 1809-37

Robt Wilson Campbell d Aug 5/54 ae 19

Jno 1805-31 | James 1807-55 = Allison Wilson 1809-37 | Andrew D 1810-64

Andrew D 1833- = Sarah Jane Dennee

98

If you should ever undertake an investigation into your ancestry, as did a young lady several years ago, and discover two persons of the same name residing in Northern New York Province; and if you also discovered that they were roughly about the same age, that both became Loyalists and setlled in Eastern Upper Canadain in 1784;. ~~and~~ if, furthermore, you discovered that one of them became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, who would criticize you if you should claim him automatically as your ancestor? Then when you discovered that he had several sons, while you knew that your ancestor had only one son, what a let-down!

The ancestor in question was Alexander Campbell, one of the first group of settlers in Adolphustown in June, 1784. As I had a deep interest in our Loyalist settlers along the Bay of Quinte, I soon became involved in the history of this Campbell family. And I soon discovered that I had became involved in one of the most fascinating stories in the annals of Loyalist history.

THE CAMPBELLS OF ADOLPHUSTOWN

The story that I am about to uncover had its origin in the prolonged conflict between the French and the English nations for the yet unknown riches of the North American continent. It is known that an English officer of Scottish blood, named Captain Laughlin Campbell was fascinated by the hills and valleys of Vermont and Northern New York. The area reminded him of his home on the Western Isles of Scotland, namely Islay and Jura. It was then, in 1737, that, ~~in 1737~~, he made a close inspection of the yet unsettled lands along the Northern Hudson River. He then applied to Governor Clark in Albany, for a grant of land upon which he promised to settle Scottish Crofters from Islay. Their presence in the area would serve as a line of first defence against the French presence to the Northward. The Governor was favorably impressed with

the idea and promised him a block of thirty thousand acres of land, without the usual heavy fees, if the settlers were newly-arrived Scots.

Captain Campbell hurried back to the Isle of Islay. His glowing accounts of the new land appealed to the crofters, and he was able to obtain a group who sailed from their homeland in the spring of 1738. A total of 135 persons of 33 families with 42 children filled the small vessel. The voyage of several weeks, with pitching and tossing in stormy seas, the accommodation was inadequate; there was no privacy, each family furnished bed and food; fresh water was scarce; the vessel was infested with vermin. The passengers were hungry, dirty and ill - there was no doctor aboard. They finally arrived in New York in June, bedraggled but hopeful. In addition, the poor souls spoke Gaelic only and none could read or write, even in Gaelic. I shudder when I think of the misery and suffering of the starving people.

As planning had not been completed, Captain Campbell was forced to find temporary quarters for the passengers. To make the situation much worse, the Governor was at odds with his Council, and the petition was shelved. The situation was complicated by a second boatload in the following June, of 169 persons in 42 families with 24 children. Ultimately the poor emigrants found employment in New York area. Delay followed delay, the result of grasping, corrupt officials who demanded not only excessive fees, but half the land. Such demands could not be met by the penniless crofters. The petition was forgotten, as the poor people gradually were absorbed by the several bordering states and in time the reason for their coming to America was almost forgotten. A few of the families accommodated along the Lower Hudson River, kept in touch with one another. They kept in mind their petition. By 1763, 31 had died and an additional 28 had disappeared.

In 1761, a second petition suffered postponements and delays. Finally in 1764, twenty-seven years after the original petition, the Governor granted a Patent for upwards of forty thousand acres in what is now Washington County, to a half dozen of the group for distribution among the original emigrants. Many had died, but widows and children accounted for 133 farm lots, ranging in size from two hundred to six hundred acres. Many could not be located, but there were other Scots eager to fill the vacancies.

In 1765, a small band of Argyle Petitioners left Tappan in the spring. The majority of women and children remained behind for the first year. The party proceeded on foot to Albany, and beyond to Saratoga (Schuylerville). Here they rested for a time in the Old Barracks at the mouth of the Fish Creek. Then after fording the Judson River to the mouth of the Battenkill, they followed its northern bank to the site of Greenwich, their aim almost 25 years before.

Among the pioneers at that time was Duncan Campbell of the family of Duntoon, often termed the "Gentleman", and his sons, James, Alexander and Archibald, and daughter Caty, who became the wife of Duncan McArthur. Their mother was Anne Lenox. All these children were born before settlement in Argyle.

It is true that all the families pioneering in Argyle were inter-related by blood and marriage, and that they began settlement as one large family. Assistance in felling trees, and building one room cabins was given whenever needed. Trees were burned in the process of making potash, their only cash crop. Fields were developed and planted if seeds were available. Swail hay was garnered along the swamps. Food in the form of fish and wild animals was available.

With the arrival of winter weather, they plodded back to their families at Tappan, there to rest until the following spring.

In the following year, 1766, trouble developed in the form of squatters who had appropriated choice land, erecting cabins and shelter for animals. One such was a man named Rogers who had settled on Duncan Campbell's allotment along the flats from Cassayuna Creek to Fitch's Point.

On May 1st, 1766, the settlers appointed a Justice of the Peace. Rogers and his gun were seized and, realizing his position, he left the area for good. In order to prevent such poachers, a number of Scotsmen remained all winter on their land while the majority had gone south for their families.

Many newcomers of Scottish blood such as William Bell and others were entitled, but were slow in making the decision to put in a claim.

The first town meeting was held on April 2nd, 1771, at a time when there were only ninety voters. Duncan Campbell, called the Gentleman, became Supervisor, a position he held until 1781. His son, Archibald, was appointed Assessor, as well as Road Master. It should be noted that Duncan McArthur, husband of Caty, daughter of Duncan Campbell, the Gentleman, succeeded his father-in-law as Supervisor in 1784.

In 1772 it was ordained that all males between sixteen and sixty years of age were required to work on the construction of roads. Such action on the part of the residents of Argyle began to conflict with towns to the eastward. They claimed authority over all lands east of Lake Champlain. New York also claimed much of the same area. The decision was left to English authorities, who ruled that New York was authorized to deal with the disputed land. The struggle continued for a number of years and during the American Revolution the problem was finally solved.

Before these differences were settled, there were arrests, arson, thefts and beatings. Benjamin Hough, a Judge appointed by New York, was seized and whipped by the Green Mountain Boys. Hough and Daniel Walker, his assistant, were forced to go to Albany to appeal for assistance. They were compensated by being allowed to "beg in the streets of Albany". Both of them became Loyalist settlers on the Bay of Quinte.

Then came the Revolution. The Scottish settlers knew little of its causes, nor cared too much. They were loyal subjects of King George and their main interest in those days was in their land, their stock, and in the welfare of their families and neighbours.

The summer and autumn saw the retreat down the Hudson River of the remains of the American Army which failed to capture Quebec. In the early days of the following year General Burgoyne's large army advanced up Lake Champlain and prepared to descend the Upper Hudson. His army left Whitehall on July 21st on his way to Fort Edward/ General Schuyler, the American Rebel leader retired toward Albany. The Scots in Argyle remained on their farms, except for several ardent sons, such as James and Alexander Campbell, who departed for Fort Edward on horseback, taking a young lad to lead the horses back home.

At the same time a part of Burgoyne's Indian took to the woods. In passing by the John Allen clearing, and noting men at work, they waited until noon. When the Allen family were eating the noon meal, the Indians entered and slaughtered and scalped all members present.

Shortly thereafter, a second party of Indians had seized Mrs. McNeil and Miss Jane McCrea in their home in Upper Fort Edward for the object of taking them to Burgoyne's army and to David Jones, Jane's

lover. As they were passing through William Bell's fields, the Indian party which had killed the Allen family came up. A conflict between the two parties for Jane McCrea caused her death, a sad story which has been repeated time after time.

Burgoyne continued his advance, and crossed the Hudson River to the Saratoga battlefield. The approach of winter, lack of food, and lack of support from New York forced him to surrender. By the terms of capitulation all Americans who had joined Burgoyne were allowed to retreat to Canada. Among the thousands who fled were James and Alexander Campbell who both had served as officers in Col. John Peter's Queen's Loyal Rangers.

At the same time the several Scottish families who had sought refuge with Burgoyne's Army, returned to their homes, as Burgoyne moved south. One unhappy occurrence was the death of the wife of Duncan Campbell, the Supervisor. She was Anne Lenox who with her children had made the voyage in the fall of 1740 with her husband. Duncan and his son Archibald returned to the home farm where they remained while the older sons had gone to Canada.

From this point our comments will deal only with the two refugee Loyalists, James and Alexander. As officers with the Queen's Loyal Rangers, they could not serve again as soldiers. To make the situation easier for their families, they were given a pension of seven pounds per ~~period of three months, I believe.~~ month

It is recorded in the Haldimand Papers in the Archives in Ottawa, that Alexander was a Captain in Col. John Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers, as was his brother, James, an ensign in Burgoyne's Army in 1777. But after the defeat at Saratoga, all Americans in Burgoyne's Army were not to bear arms during the rest of the war. As both brothers were married and had young children, they were given pensions in order to survive.

At a later period, when it was discovered that the American Rebels were not living up to the terms of Burgoyne's capitulation, the Tory forces were reformed but under different command. It was noted that Alexander was later an officer in Major McAlpine's Regiment.

His wife, with one son and four daughters, were recorded as residing at Sorel in 1781 and 1783. Then in 1784, Alexander and family opted to settle with the party of Major VanAlstine in Township 4, which was Adolphustown. At that time it is recorded that he, his wife, one son and six daughters were settling in the northern part of the Townships

I must note, at this point, before I forget to do so, that in a Return of Loyalists Quartered at St. John's, Canada, March 1, 1781, with Pensions, the following -

Alexander Campbell, age 52, of Albany County,7, wife and six children.

This is the Alexander of Argyle, wife, one son and five daughters who settled in Adolphustown in 1784.

(6) The following is a list of Alexander's children, showing additional data

1 Ann, m. Thomas Rodenhurst of Monbeat in August, 1786. Her O C 27 August, 1789

2 Mary, m. Thomas Ridout of Town of York

3 Jennet, m. — Miller of Halloway. Lic. 14 Jan. Com. 10, Township of Cramahe

4

5

6 Eleanor, m. Daniel Rice of Ernestown. Lic O C 17 Aug 1795.

Archibald, son of Alexander, being U.E. and of Adolphustown, married

Their children drew land as children of U.E.

They were

1 Phoebe, O.C. 21 Jan., 1824

2 Sarah, b. 14 Aug., 1800; m. Henry Davis, Jr of Adolphustown in 1820. She died 1873? O.C. 21 Jan. 1824

3 Archibald of Adolphustown. O C 1 Oct 1826 and 11 Feb. 1836

4 Eleanor. Her O.C 1 Oct, 1834

5. John of Adolphustown. O.C 2 Oct 1834

6. Catharine O.C. 6 Sept. 1832

7. Lorenzo. O.C. 6 Sept. 1832

8. Alexander of Adolphustown. O.C 8 June 1825

Campbell.

(d) Alexander and family settled in the north half of the Township across from the Hay Bay Methodist Chapel. There is a rising ground overlooking the lower Hay Bay and its union with the River Quinte as the old Campbell cemetery. When I saw it first in 1938, it was a shady nook used by the cattle. Many of the grave stones were broken or badly distorted. However, since that time, the Township has adequately restored and enclosed the cemetery. Alexander, the father, is buried in the Chapel Cemetery just north of Picton in the Mullen family plot near his daughter.

The List of Children of Loyalists who drew 200 acres of land authorized by Order-in-Council, with date, has this record

Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown
Ann, m. Thomas Rhodenhurst of Montreal in August, 1786. O.C. 27 Aug. 1829.
Archibald of Adolphustown U.E.
Mary, m. Thomas Ridout of Town of York
Janet, m. —— Miller of Hallowell. Lots 14 + 15, Conc. 10, Cramahe
(Eleanor, dau. Alex. Campbell. See O.C. 17 Aug 1795)

James Campbell, of Augusta, Ensign Loyal. Rangers son of Duncan Campbell 7 x West Half 8/4 Oxford. Married (1) Elizabeth Clark, m (2) Phoebe, dau. John Beck U.E.
Catherine b. 7 June 1798
James of Augusta, bapt. 6 June 1796. O.C. 6 Aug 1829
Elizabeth bapt. 27 May 1793

II

Almost all of us would do the same, if we investigated the background of both people, for, on that more thoroughly, we can say that at least we found.

So when the descendants of the Colonel Campbell of Adelphustown discovered that he had been from Argyle town on the Upper Hudson River, they laboured hard and long to discover more about the family, and here's what they found.

Captain Naughton Campbell had served with the British Army in America in the Colonial wars and had become familiar with the vast unsettled lands which were being distributed to groups for possible settlement. He aspired to obtain an allotment of land on which he proposed to settle a number of crofters from his native isle of Islay in the Hebrides of Western Scotland. He conferred with Lieut. Governor Clarke of Albany, with this in mind. As a result, he was promised thirty thousand acres, free of the customary heavy fees, provided he would settle the land with Scots who would thus act as a buffer against the French.

Having made the agreement, he returned to Scotland in order to obtain settlers from Islay to fulfill his dream of empire in the new world. The first shipload of emigrants sailed from Islay in 1738. There were 135 in the party, made up of 33 families. The passage was a most unhappy one in rough seas, limited provisions in small vessels infested with vermin. They landed in ~~Boston~~ New York in June, and still hopeful of better times. A second shipload sailed in 1739, with 169 emigrants of 43 families.

Captain Campbell met delay after delay and disappointments. The officials began to demand a half share of the lands expected to be set aside. Likewise excessive fees were demanded, the Scots being unable to meet these terms. The emigrants spoke Celtic

and not accustomed to making their way in the new world. Accommodation of a kind was finally found, although the situation was deplorable. By 1763 thirty-one had died and of twenty eight others nothing was known.

During these years repeated petitions were presented for confirmation of the grant of lot 1. Delay after delay postponed any action until 1764, 24 years after the arrival of the first shipload, the government granted a patent for upwards of forty thousand acres of land. By 1765 the patent had been surveyed and lots set aside to the number of one hundred and twenty three. The area was named Argyle and was located on the east bank of the Upper Hudson, north of the Battenkill.

The known survivors of the sturdy Scots were sought out. Many of the grants of land were sold as the grantees did not desire to participate in settlement. Those who decided to settle gathered at Fappen on the lower Hudson one spring morning in 1765. The greater part of women & children did not go with the first party, but were expected to make the journey in the following spring.

The party, many men with tools, provisions & working utensils, departed on foot to Albany and on to Schenectady. Here they rested in old army barracks for a short time. Then they forded the Hudson River just above the mouth of the Battenkill and continued on to the present site of Greenwich Village. At long last they had arrived home!

Among the group were Duncan Campbell and his sons James, Alexander and Archibald. He was known as of ~~Duntroon~~ Gentleman Duncan Campbell of Duntroon and later became Governor of Argyle. They settled at the end of Cossayuna Lake, not far from East Greenwich

of the yet unsettled lands along the Northern Hudson River. He then applied to Governor Clark in Albany, for a grant of land upon which he promised to settle Scottish Crofters from Islay. Their presence in the area would serve as a line of first defense against the French presence to the northward. The Governor was favorably impressed with the idea and promised him a block of thirty thousand acres of land, without the usual heavy fees, if the settlers were newly-arrived Scots.

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site of Greenwich, their aim almost 25 years ago.

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It is true that all the families pioneering in Argyle were inter-related by blood and marriage, and that they began settlement as one large family: assistance in felling trees, building one room cabins was given whenever needed. Trees were burned in the process of making potash, the only cash crop. Fields were developed and planted if seeds were available. Swail hay was garnered along the swamps. Food in the form of fish and wild animals was available.

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the decision to put in claim.

The first town meeting was held on April 2nd, 1771, at a time when there were only ninety voters. Duncan Campbell, called the Gentleman, became Supervisor, a position he held until 1781. His son, Archibald, was appointed Assessor, as well as Road Master. It should be noted that Duncan McArthur, husband of Catty, daughter of Duncan Campbell, the Gentleman, succeeded his father-in-law, as Supervisor in 1784

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Before these differences were settled, there were arrests, arson, thefts and beatings. Benjamin Hough, a Judge appointed by New York, was seized and whipped by the Green Mountain Boys. Hough and Daniel Walker, his assistant, were forced to go to Albany to appeal for assistance. They were compensated by being allowed to "beg in the streets of Albany." Both of these two became Loyalist settlers on the Bay of Quinte

Then came the Revolution. The Scottish settlers knew little of its causes, nor cared too much. They were loyal subjects of King George, and their main interest in those days was in their land, their stock, and in the welfare of their families and neighbors.

The Scots ~~who had~~

who had sought refuge with Burgoyne's Army, returned to their homes as Burgoyne moved south. One unhappy occurrence was the death of the wife of Duncan Campbell, the Supervisor; and had made the voyage from Scotland in 1740, with her husband and four children.

Duncan and his son, Archibald returned to their home home, they remained, while the two older sons had gone to Canada.

From this point our comments will deal only with the two refugee Loyalists, James and Alexander. As officers with the Queens Loyal Rangers they could not serve again as soldiers. To make the situation easier for their families, they were given a pension of seven pounds per month.

It is recorded in the Haldimand Papers, in the Archives in Ottawa, that Alexander was a Captain in Col. John Peters' Queen's Loyal Rangers, and James served in the same regiment as an Ensign in Burgoyne's Army in 1777. But after the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, it was agreed that no American with Burgoyne should serve again during the present war.

At a later period, it was discovered that the Rebels were not living up to the terms, the Tory soldiers were reformed under different command. Alexander, on these terms, became an officer in Major McAlpine's Regiment

Alexander Campbell U.E. of Adolphustown

Alexanders wife, with one son and four daughters were residing at Sorel in 1781 and in 1783. Then Alexander and family opted to settle with Major Peter Van Alstines party in Township 4 on the Bay of Quinte. By that time his family was increased to a wife, one son, and six daughters, as they settled in the northern part of that township

I should note that a Return of Loyalists registered at St Johns, Canada, March 1st 1781, with Pensions, is as follows:

Alexander Campbell ~~of the~~ aged 52, of Albany County, £7. a wife and six children

This is the Alexander Campbell of Argyle, wife, one son and five daughters who settled in Adolphustown in 1784. One daughter was married before arrival in Adolphustown.

Into Exile.

I am confident that Amherst Islanders, on the whole, will realize that much of the information found here and there in this book, is not to be considered detrimental to Islanders in any way. I have tried to avoid anything that might be considered a personal insult. I am proud of my connection with the Loyalist phase of Island history, just as all Islanders should be. This attitude must not detract from our respect for the ~~Ulstermen~~ Irish who braved the stormy North Atlantic in their search for our Miniature Ireland by the Bay of Quinte.

I found a most appropriate verse in "A Book of Ireland", edited by Frank O'Connor in 1959. And even though it was covered by copyright, I was tempted to purloin the verse which, he in turn, had discovered and used, even though it was "Anonymous (16th Century)". As it expresses so aptly, the departure of our ancestors to Canada more than a century ago, I add it here and hope Mr. O'Connor will forgive me.

Into Exile.

What better fortune can we find
Than with the girl that pleased our mind
To leave our home and friends behind
And sail on the first favouring wind?

Anonymous (16th Cent.)

And to it I have added a verse, such as it is, feeling that it expresses true Island sentiment. At least I ~~think~~ hope so.

To an Isle of promise beyond the sea,
Where peace will greet us, glory be!
As we set our tiny boats on the Emerald lea
Of the Isle of Fonti, so proud and free.

H.C.B.

When we realize that Alexander Campbell was born in Ireland and emigrated with parents at age of 10 years of age and reached Argyll Town at the age of 36 and most certainly remained more than likely in the area, we begin to understand the complete story much more clearly.

We must realize that, although he received a pension during the war years, a few of his daughters were probably already married or living elsewhere with other families. By 1781 three daughters may already have married. Then when he moved to Adolphustown, records record

When we pause to consider the fact that Alexander Campbell had been born in Ireland during the year 1728, we find he was eleven years of age when, in 1739, the family emigrated to America. And then we realize that he was 36 years of age when the Scottish prisoners of War during the battle finally reached Argyll Town. By that age he was likely married and with several offspring. Confirmation has come the Star from the Hardwick Papers. Here, the records of Stephen Burden on March 1, 1781 the following entry:

"Received of Campbell, Esq. Son of Albany County, a set of his children"

In keeping in mind the Campbell story, we must more closely

Upon his arrival in Adolphustown with Peter Van Alstine, in August 1784, he, like the others, had to wait several years before land could be surveyed and allocated to him. It stands to reason that the Peter Van Alstine family became well established, in fact, several of the daughters married Peter Van Alstine's children.

1. Charles Van Alstine married Phoebe Fairchild
   August 1786 B. C. 29 x 8 - 1 Y 2 29
2. Catherine married Benjamin Lewis
3. Mary Van Alstine married Benjamin Dorlon of Town of Ernest
4. Jennett Van Alstine married William of Hadlowell Div. 14 x 13 Con. 10
   Connecticut

[illegible] Hours of Sunshine [illegible]

If you should undertake an investigation of your ancestry, as did a young lady several years ago, and discover two persons with the same name who were living in the same American State, and that both were Loyalists who settled in Eastern Upper Canada, would you choose one of them as yours, especially if you discovered that this one was a member of the Legislative Council of our Province? Then, ~~which you, on further investigation, discover that this man had several sons, while your kinsman that yours had only one son.~~

Then, having made the choice, you discovered that he had several sons, while your ancestor of the same name had only one son, would you admit your error and apologize to your family?

As you pondered the subject, you found out that one of them became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Naturally you would choose him as yours, until you found out that he had four or five sons, while your ancestor only had one.

If you should undertake an investigation of your ancestry, as did a young lady several years ago, and discover two men with the same name, ~~[illegible]~~ both of whom resided near Albany in New York Province, ~~which would you choose~~?
and both of whom became Loyalists and settled in Eastern Upper Canada, which would you choose? Then, as you pondered the subject for some time, you discovered that one of these men became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. It was then that you chose him as your ancestor, and having decided to write the story of the family, you recalled that the famous Committee had several members, while your ancestor had but one son. You had to admit your error, and was your face red. 12-5- 110

If you should ever undertake any investigation into your ancestry, as did a young lady several years ago, and ~~you~~ discover two persons of the same name, and residing in a common county, pause and consider, as you might choose the wrong one. And then, if you discovered that they were about the same age, and both U.E. Loyalists, and settled in ~~the~~ Eastern Upper Canada in 1784; ~~and~~ then your discovering that one of them had been a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, who would criticize you if you should claim him as your ancestor, who would blame you for choosing such a prominent person. But, if you discovered that he had several sons, while your ancestor had only one son, would not you be embarrassed.

If you should undertake ~~and~~ investigation into your ancestry, ~~and~~ as did a young lady several years ago, and discover two persons of the same name who were residing in a common county, one of whom must be your ancestor, would you (the same ~~American~~ state); ~~then~~ if found that they were of about the same age, and that one was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

If you should undertake an investigation of your ancestry, as did a young lady several years ago, and discover two men with the same name, Alexander Campbell, both of whom resided near Albany, New York Province, and both became Loyalists, settling in Eastern Upper Canada, which one would you choose? Then, as you pondered the subject for a time, you suddenly discovered that one of these men became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. It was then that you decided that he was your ancestor, and having written an account of your family. But you suddenly discovered that this famous man had several sons, while your ancestor had only one son, you had to admit your error, and was your face red?

125 111

Alexander Campbell, UE of Adolphustown. 1

If you should ever undertake an investigation into your ancestry, ~~and~~, as did a young lady, several years ago, discover two persons of the same name residing in Northern New York Province. And you also discovered that they were roughly of the same age, that both became Loyalists and settled in Eastern Upper Canada in 1784. If, furthermore, you discovered that one of them became a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Who would criticize you, if you should claim him automatically as your ancestor! Then when you discovered that he had several sons, while you knew that your ancestor had only one son, what a let down!

The ancestor in question was Alexander Campbell, one of the first group of settlers in Adolphustown in June, 1784. As I had a deep interest in our Loyalist settlers along the Bay of Quinte, I soon became involved in the history of this Campbell family. And I soon discovered that I had ~~become involved~~ stumbled on one of the most fascinating stories in the annals of Loyalist history!

The Campbells of Adolphustown.

The story that I am about to uncover had its origin in the prolonged conflict between the French and the English nations for the yet unknown riches of the North American Continent. It is known that an English officer of Scottish blood, named Captain Laughlin Campbell was fascinated by the hills and valleys of Vermont and Northern New York. The area reminded him of so much of his home on the Western Isles of Scotland, namely Islay and Jura. It was then that, in 1737, he made a close inspection

XEROX copies are prohibited by law

The Campbells of Adolphustown

The Campbells of Adolphustown came to the Bay of Quinte Area on 16 June, 1784 with Major Peter Van Alstine's party. The family ~~compared~~ included Alexander, his wife, one son, Archibald, and six daughters. Their names appear in the Muster Roll of the Township ~~prepared~~ 5 Oct 1784, as

	male	female	son +10	son -10	daughters +10	daughters -10
Alexander Campbell	1	1	0	0	4	2
Archibald Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0

To this is added the comment that Archibald and two daughters were in Montreal and were expected back this fall.

In the past, several amateur genealogists have attempted to trace the ancestry of this family (identified) and all of them have been confused by the fact that there were eligible ~~records of~~ too many Alexanders. Campbells. As might be expected, and condoned, they have chosen the more prominent Alexander, but the wrong one, as their ancestor, if I am right.

The most prominent Alexander was, as is recorded in his service record, born in Scotland and came to America in 1756 as an officer in the 42nd Regiment, the famous Black Watch. At the peace he elected to remain in America. In 1762 he settled in Schenectady. By 1775 he was living in neighboring Schoharie where he kept a store. A year later, because of his refusal to join the rebels, he was taken prisoner and sent in irons to Connecticut for 7 months & 15 days imprisonment. He was finally released, and in Sept 1778 was ordered to remove from New York Province in 48 hours with his family & what he could carry in a wagon. During this period he had been appointed a Justice of the Peace, which entitled him to be called an Esquire. From July 1779 to July 1783 he, listed as Alexander Campbell, Esquire, his wife and family of four were ~~& 2 daug.~~ are shown as residing in Montreal and Lachine. In November 1783 he is called an Innholder in Montreal, and on 17 Sept 1784 he with wife, 4 sons & 3 daughters were residing in Montreal. To this

is added the information that he intended "Going to Cape Breton in the Spring." By 1 Nov 1787 he was recorded as living at Point Bodet, 40 miles up the St Lawrence River from Montreal, and that he had not been granted any land. An additional record informs that he was forced to give up this land, as he evidently was a squatter. Eventually, he drew land in Augusta Township, near Prescott. His children, 5 sons and three daughters drew lands as the children of a Loyalist. He evidently died in 1805, as on 8 August of that year his will was probated in Brockville. It has been said that this Alexander was a member of the Legislative Assembly in Ontario for the ~~parish~~ county of Dundas, Ont. His wife was Abigail Brown. It is suggested that Evidently this was not the Alexander of Adolphustown

The other Alexander Campbell and his brother James joined General Burgoyne's Army on 20 July 1777. Alexander evidently served as a Lieutenant and James as an Ensign in McAlpines Company as is recorded in the Haldimand Papers. By August 1779 Alexander was recorded as receiving a pension of seven pounds per muster. He then had two sons and four daughters and was living at St Johns, Quebec. Over the years until 1783 he was at Verchères and finally at Sorel with only one son & the same six daughters. The family was unchanged when they landed in Adolphustown on 16 June 1784, and were recorded in the Muster Roll of the Township on 5 October 1784

The brother, James Campbell continued to serve in the Loyal Rangers. In July 1783 his wife, 2 sons and a young daughter was at Rivieres du Chaine. His wife was Betty, daughter of the Rev Dr Clarke, of Argyle Town. After she had died he married

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second, daughter of James died not long leaving his property in entail to his eldest son, Thomas, who, it is said, neglected to care for his step mother.

It is now very evident that the Campbells of Adolphustown were not connected with the Justice of the Peace for Schenectady. He could well have been imprisoned in Connecticut when the other Alexander joined Burgoyne's Army on 20 July 1777. Moreover, the Alexander Esquire was residing at Point Bodet when the other Alexander was already settled in Adolphustown. If it is agreed that I have proven my point it might be of interest to investigate further the background of the pensioner Alexander, the father of Archibald and his six sisters; as I have done.

In the days of the French and Indian Wars in America, a Captain Langhlin Campbell had seen service. He was familiar with the Hudson River Valley and Lakes George and Champlain; and when it was known that lands in these areas might be available for settlement, he sailed to New York in 1737, with a view to obtaining an allotment of land in this area, as it laid, on which he would settle Scottish families. He was favorably received and was promised thirty thousand acres by the Lieut-Governor of the state. It was considered that the settlement of sturdy Scots on the borders would serve as a protection to the settled areas.

The Campbells, Alexander and wife, his son Archibald, and six daughters were among the first settlers in Adolphustown. They arrived with Major Van Alstine on 16 June 1784 and drew their home lots in that portion of Adolphustown north of Hay Bay.

The family of Campbells had been in America ~~forty four~~ less than fifty years, and had experienced more than their share of difficulties and disappointments and tribulations that they were members of a Scottish group brought out to form a settlement along the Upper Hudson River in Northern New York.

Captain Laughlin Campbell who had served in the Colonial wars in America and had visited the Hudson River Valley and the Lake Champlain area, returned to America in 1737, with a view to obtaining a ~~grant~~ allotment of land in Upper New York State on which he would settle Scottish families. Having conferred with the Lt Governor of New York State, he received promise of Thirty thousand acres, free of the usual heavy fees, providing he would furnish settlers from Scotland. The area in question, on the eastern bank of the Upper Hudson River was beyond the frontier, and was a portion of that no man's land lying between the French & the English. So, the establishment of a colony of hardy Highlanders which lay would be a protection to the settled areas.

~~a total of 324 persons in the 3 boats~~

Captain Campbell returned to Scotland, where he visited the crofters on the islands of Islay and Jura and the neighboring mainland and proceeded to obtain prospective settlers. The first shipload sailed from Islay, numbering 135 men women & children, sailed in 1738. After several weeks of discomforts of ocean travel in a small vessel and

rough seas with no privacy & only the food they brought with them, furnishing their own bedding in a vessel infested with vermin and disease they arrived in New York in June. Moreover they spoke only Gaelic. A second shipload sailed in 1739 with 169 passengers. This was followed by a third ship in 1740, making a grand total of 424 persons.

While the Lt. Governor favored, was prepared to grant their petition for the land, the legislature, whose approval was necessary, refused and the homeless Highlanders, unfamiliar with the language, moneyless & in a foreign land, suffered greatly hardships. They found employment where they could. However, they never gave up their hope of the land to which they deemed themselves entitled. A further petition was presented in 1761, and finally in 1764, twenty six years later a patent was granted to them for forty thousand acres in what is now Washington County. Many of the original claimants had died and their children others were too old to venture were scattered in New Jersey & the lower Hudson Valley. 65 38 27

The leaders of the group, having rounded up a small band of the pioneers, started from Tappan, in lower New York, on a spring morning in 1765. The majority of the women & little children were left behind until homes would be prepared. The group travelled on foot with a few horses loaded with necessary items, following the old trail to Saratoga, a journey of over 180 miles. Here, after a few days rest, they forded the Hudson River & proceeded ~~south~~ up the Battenkill River to the present East Greenwich. They had arrived at last, after a wait of twenty seven years, a 150 weary miles on foot. In this party was Duncan Campbell and his three sons James, Alexander, and Archibald.

During the short summer they set to work, helping one another; chopping down trees, erecting one room log houses, burning trees & making potash for the ashes, scratching the earth between the stumps & planting seeds. Food in the form of fish & game was easily obtained on foot the year round and was supplemented by wild roots & fruits. With the arrival of cold weather they made their way back to Tappan, unmolested, and their families, laden with the products of their summer

In the following spring the Argyle settlers set out once more on the trip up the Hudson, bringing with them the women and children, more tools, salt, and a few yoke of oxen. With them were new settlers. These people were largely related to one another. There were forty-four Campbells who came on the three ships. Moreover there were at least a dozen having the christian name of Duncan. There must have been confusion in sorting them all out.

One of these was Duncan "of ye family of Duntoon" in the old country. In Scotland he had been known as Duncan the Gentleman, or Duncan the Gentle. He came to America in the voyage of 1740, evidently at that time was already married to Anne Lenox. In the Petition of 1763 he was recorded as having a wife and four children. The children were James, Alexander, Archibald, and a daughter Catherine, commonly known as Caty. They settled on Lot 36, 450 acres, Town of Greenwich, with their first house near the mouth of the Cossayuna outlet into the Battenkill River.

James	b 1728	ae 99		1783	1811
Alex	1729 - 1811	ae 82	ae 48 in 1777	55	73
Archd	d. 1808	ae 69 (b 1739)	ae 38 " 1777	1728	738
Caty	b 1738		ae 39 " 1777	17	1828
				44	55
				48	553
				39	

This is the family from whom came the Campbell's of Adolphustown. If birthdates are any indication the Campbell children had been born in Scotland before emigration. ~~This are those who~~ Being Campbells, they opposed the Jacobites ~~in the~~ & thus were loyal to King George. ~~So that~~ Thus, when the shadows of Revolution darkened their sky, they remained loyal, but being more interested with the problems of creating homes in the wilderness, they were not interested in

concerned not well understand the silly furor quarrel being raised in the by their Whig neighbors. They were Tories & so remained for the duration of the conflict, at the same time all they asked was to be left alone.

With the arrival of Burgoyne's Army to the Upper Hudson River, Whig families fled to the South, while the Scots remained, to be involved in the death of Jane McCrea and the Allen massacre by the Indians. The latter event took place in the midst of the Argyle settlement. As a result many of the Argyle people fled to the protection of Burgoyne's army at Fort Edward. They journeyed at night through the forest driving their livestock before them. On July 20 several young men travelled on horse back to enlist in the British Force. These including James & Alexander Campbell, sons of Duncan the Gentleman who may well have been the first Supervisor of Argyle Town.

With the arrival of the British Army to the Upper Hudson River ~~[illegible]~~, several of the younger men saddled horses and left July 20 1777 to enlist in Burgoynes Loyalist force. These included James and Alexander, the older sons of Duncan Campbell the Gentleman. A week later the Scottish community was appalled at the death of Jane McCrea and the Allen massacre by Indians attached to Burgoyne's army. The Scots, fearing further involvement, prepared to flee to Burgoyne for protection. Preparations were made. Animals and families came secretly to the place of meeting. They came secretly at night with wives & children, their horses, cattle and sheep. When word was received that a company of Rebel militia was on its way to arrest them, the men set out for Fort Edward soon after midnight, leaving the women & children to follow in the morning with the animals. The cavalcade arrived

at Fort Edward the second afternoon, having spent a night resting on the way at a neighbors.

The Scottish settlers remained at Fort Edward for more than a months. Their cattle were guarded day and night. ~~They sold milk and sheep to the army~~ lest they be stolen. By Sept 1, when Burgoyne prepared to cross the Hudson River below Fort Miller, the settlers became more optimistic and prepared to return home. During this time several deaths had occurred in the group. The aged Mrs Duncan Campbell, the mother of James and Alexander, who had enlisted in June, had died.

~~Although many Loyal Tories~~:

Following the defeat of Burgoynes army, many Tories fled to Canada. Very few of the Argyle Scots could do this as they were too poor and too illy equipped to make such a journey. The only cow in the township belonged to Duncan Campbell, and their farms needed their care. They had a generous strain of Highland Scotch tenacity and returned to what they conceived was their responsibility.

Among the very few Argyle Scots who went to Canada were, besides the Bells, family of Hardwood the two brothers James & Alexander, sons of Duncan Campbell the Gentleman. They appear to have held commissions in the Tory forces. In "a History of the Argyle Patent" by Isley V. H. Gill, it is definitely stated that these two soldiers, "James and Alexander were sons of Duncan Campbell of ye family of Duntoon, joined the British forces, became commissioned officers and settled in Canada."

Having traced Alexander Campbell to Canada, we run into a problem. There were three Alexander Campbells in the Tory, or Loyalist, army. This is a problem. Some people

imprisoned for seven months and fifteen days. Shortly after his release he was ordered to remove from New York Province within 48 hours with his family and what he could carry in a wagon. This was in September 1778. He made his way to St John's Quebec. His name appears in the subsistence lists from July 1779 to July 1783 where his is listed as Alexander Campbell, Esquire, with a wife and a family of four sons and two daughters, as residing in Montreal and in Lachine. In November, 1783 he was listed as an Inhabitant in Montreal, and on 17 September, 1784, he, with wife, four sons and three daughters were still in Montreal, with an added notation "that he intended "going to Cape Breton in the Spring"

Dans of Alex^r Campbell of Adolphustown

Elaine 1794 P 72 '29
O.C. Cheldon 30 p 83

✓ Mary b 11.5.1771 - 26.5.1789 at Montreal Thos Ridout

✓ Anne = Wm Radenhurst. Ken O C Aug 1829

Catherine = Capt Grant

✓ Jeanette = 29.1.1792 Elisha Miller OC 26.6.1797

✓ Elizabeth b 2.4.1782 = 25.8.1800 Hildebrand Vollum Ken OC 12.6.1797

✓ Sarah = Nathaniel Osborn Sarah: 20 OC 1.7.1797

Fanny = Henry Davis

✓ Archd
died be many Elizabeth

see their petitions 1.7.1797

Ann = Aug 1786 Thos Radenhurst of Montreal OC 23.8.1829

Archibald qv OC 1.7.1797

Mary = Thos Ridout of Town of York Claim 4.11.1794

Janet = Elisha Miller OC 26.6.1797

Sarah OC 1.7.1797 (b. 1776)

Elizabeth OC 1.7.1797 (b. 1776

Fanny ?

Catherine ?

alex^r d of Jn McAlpines
James Ens. 22.10.1778

his will probate 8.8.1805

Alexander of Augusta Lt Loyal Rangers = Abigail Brown

- Duncan of A bp 11.3.1792 = Lucy Bolton OC 30.6.1812 + 5.11.1835
- Archibald of A " do OC 30.6.1812
- Rebecca " "
- John bp 26.5.1793
- Ann bp 6.6.1696 = 18.11.1818 Joseph K. Hartwell of Bastard
- Alexander born 22.5.1796
- Abigail = Lewis Dunlap of Elizabethtown 11.11.1818 OC 31.3.1824
- Daniel B. of A.

5 sons 3 da. =1° Eliz Clark =2° Phebe da Jno Borch

James of Aug. Ens. LR m of Duncan C. 7+W ½ 8/4 Oxford

Archie 7.6.1798
Jas of A bp 6.7.1796 OC 6.8.1829
Elizab bp 27.3.1793
Ann bp 11.3.1792 OC 23.6.1801
Thos Duncan of A bp. 11.3.1792 OC 19.3.1804
Marion = James L Schofield of Kingston 23.10.1833 + 22.10.1840
Phoebe = John McNorrell of Hallowell OC 9.3.1843

Ns Adolphustown Cem.

Archibald Campbell Esq. d. 5 July 1851, aged 83 (b. 1767-8)

Archd ——— + 14.12.1863 ae 59 OC 7.10.1826 + 11.2.1836

Archibald Campbell 1808-1862 } mar
Mary Vallean b. wife. 1812-1894 }

Half Pay Officers 1 June 1806

James Campbell, Ens. Loyal Rangers, ae 55 Johnstown in 1783 (b 1751)

Sons + Daughters UE

Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown b. 1829 from Picton ap. 10 1811 ae 82
d. unm mar. Thomas Radenhurst of Montreal, Aug. 1786 O.C. 23.8.1829

Archibald of Adolphustown

Mary mar Thomas Ridout of Town of York

Janet m 29.1.1792 Elisha Miller of Hallowell Lots 14+15 Con 10 Cramahe
b 1772 d Oct. 14 1814 ae 42

Archibald Campbell of Adolphustown (1767-1851)

- Phoebe O.C. 21 Jan 1824
  Sarah b. 14.8.1800 mar 1820 Henry Davis Jr. of Adolphustown
  d 1873 (?) O.C 21.1.1824

Archibald of Adolphustown O.C. 7.10.1826 + 11 Feb 1836

Eleanor O.C. 2.10 1834

John of Adolphustown O.C 2.10.1834

Catharine O.C. 6.9.1832

Sarah 6.9.1832

Alexander of Adolphustown 8.6.1825

1811
82
229

Vallean Hallebrand of Adolphustown b 5.6.1775 in Bergen Co N.J.
Mar. Elizabeth Campbell 25.8.1800, d. 13 Apr 1837 OC 12.6.1797

Much has happened since last I wrote you — we have changed the last 'O' for — which means hope + farewell — I was at your home Prime Minister Churchill's speech, the 6th day, it was wonderful!!

Not the season Greetings and a Victorious New Year before —

Sincerely
Renaud Mace

Dec 27/41

SUSAN E. WADE
COUNTY HISTORIAN
WASHINGTON COUNTY
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE
HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

a daughter Polly who lived with her Grandmother
was in Archibald who died in Augusta in 1777
leaving a widow by the name of Anna — who
went to Augusta — Canada — Archibald
died in service in our office — it mentions
his mother, Polly & his wife — but you should know
when you refer to Burgoyne, Park, Saratoga —
Are you not referring to Saratoga rather than
Mobile Garden — It's got to be
cannot have you one of my books — I think
I have second which would interest you —
I nearly forgot to say that you should know
you need to read of Mr Stewart Wallace
Librarian of University of Toronto, Toronto —
as he is preparing a Volume of Loyalist
Narratives — Do you feel he is at
this work? If so I can find the letter I
came getting to write him —

Tryonar Patentees Artillery Patent

1 Jno Mallon
2 Jas Nelson
3 David Sanders
4 Thos Davies
5 Jas Williamson
6 Peter McCracken
7 Thos Dean Vrieu or Vieu
8 Wm Drure
9 Wm Forman
10 David Davies
11 Wm Grant
12 Henry Brooks
13 Thos Gibson
14 Jas Brooks
15 Wm Gidman
16 Jno Kennedy
17 Thos Sewell
18 Jas Godwell
19 Wm Nelson
20 Wm Ford
21 Archibald Bruce
22 Samuel Drown
23 Francis Lamson
24 Walter Marshall

Note
Artillery Patent-is located
in eastern part of
Westfield (now called
Fairlawn)

75

59

1

Liber A. page 15
Deed dated Sept 20, 1773
Thos. Trickett (or T) late Quarter Master of his Majesty's 44th Regt Foot - now of Chambly in Dist of Montreal Prov. of Quebec & Margaret his wife

To
Peter Van Brugh Livingston of N.Y. Merchant - &
Francis Groome, Shopkeeper " "
Con. £ 150 £

Land located east side of Waters running from Wood Creek into Lake Champlain - adjoining land granted Lt Geo. McDougall - & Jas Winterbottom & 90 other private soldiers (names not given S&W) - adjoining lands called Ludlow (now in Vt. S&W) adjoining grant - To John Hay - Containing 2000 acres.

Witnesses
Richd McNeal
John Thomas
Geo D Ludlow
Recorded Apr 24, 1775.

Note - I locate the property in vicinity of what is now Whitehall vicinity & into Vermont. This was conveyed previous to the settling of the boundary lines between N.Y. & Vt.
The first Livingston Deed of record - S&W

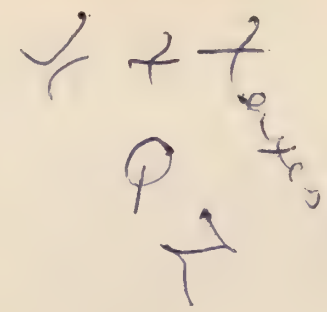
Liber A. page 103

Deed dated May 18, 1785
Catherine Campbell of Argyle
To
Daniel Livingston of County of Albany
Con - 10 Shillings
Let unto Daniel Livingston his heirs & assigns the tract of ground situate in Co of Wash. Township - Commonly known by name of Argyle Patent. - for term of 20 yrs, Drawn in division of Patent - To name of Catherine

Witness John McCaughlet & Malcolm McNaughton
Recorded Dec 29, 1788

Note - It is my understanding this land is now in the town of Greenwich - Dauphin Campbell - the sea Capt - that interested the Scotch emigrants in this part of the world - had been promised land by the Gov - The promise was never kept & Campbell died in absent - egent - but survived by several sons & daughters - who petitioned the Gov - for their fathers interest - which the Gov. partitioned between them - & this Catherine - I am quite sure was one of the daughters.

Stew.



Deeds A. Page 12

Deed dated May 8, 1766
George Stuart now of Albany a disbanded Soldier having served in North America during the late war belonging to 78th Regt. of Foot -
to
William Malcom - Merchant of same city -
Con 15 £
Conveyed. Land east side of Hudson River Albany Co - adjoining Angus McDougall - which parcel was granted Stuart + John McDonald a disbanded soldier in same Regt.

Witness David Shaw - Joseph Cox
Recorded Mar 24, 1775 -

Affidavit of Elizabeth wife of Geo Stuart - attached

4/4

A - 21
Deed dated Jan 2, 1776
Archibald Campbell Farmer his wife of Co. of Charlotte
to
Benjamin Griffin -

Note - This Archibald Campbell was son of Sarah McNeil - + died previous to Mar 9, 1776 - His wife Ann - went to Canada + I think I am right - settled at Augusta - Later a ~~son in mentioned~~ a "James Campbell heir + executor of Ann Campbell" (1795) is mentioned

Note - Yes "Augusta upper Canada" is correct

Deeds, C² page 257

Dated June 15, 1795 –
Janet Smith of Quebec Prov. of Lower Canada widow at present –
in N.Y. City heir & devisee under last will & testament of
Elizabeth Livingston decd
Margaret Livingston of Livingston Manor – Columbia Co
✓ Robt James Livingston of Paris – France
by Martin Livingston Atty
Peter R & Martin Livingston of N.Y.C.
Catherine Livingston widow & Ex of Mrs Smith Livingston.
Jonathan Mallett of London – Mary his wife
Jas T Armstrong of New Jersey Susan his wife
& heirs of James Livingston

To
Jonathan Foster of Argyle.

Conveys – Certain lot lying & being in Saratoga Patent –
distinguished by lot 28 or 29 on east side of
River containing 400 acres.

Recorded – date not given. presumably around 1798

Note – Presumably heirs of the original Robt – (see other side of sheet)

Note – I find conveyances to Robt – in 1805 or thereabouts
but his residence is given as Hebron – & the property
conveyed is 1 mile of Hebron – far in land from Hudson River

I am inclined to think the Robt checked above was the
owner of property mentioned – & the land may be part –
of the grant you speak of.

Columbia Co – in which Livingston Manor is located

(over)

71

on east side Hudson River below Troy - page 247

See a note found in Gazetteer of Hey. State Assn'd
the following, with reference to Livingston Manor - viz
"The manor of which this town is a part was
granted to Robert Livingston" also
Livingston was granted as a manor July 22, 1686
formed as a Dist 1772 & organized as a town 1788.

Gazetteer of N.Y. Page 591

Saratoga was formed as a Dist. Mar 24, 1772
+ as a Town Mar 7. 1788

Easton (Washt Co) was taken off in 1789 +c.

Note, Easton lies on east side Hudson River —

Also — Easton was formed from Stillwater
+ Saratoga Mar 3, 1789 while a
part of Albany Co — + so named from
being the east town in Saratoga Patent

Probably land noted in C^2 page 257 was located
in Easton — now Washt Co N.Y.

Write Secretary of State
Albany for Ptr. of Patentees

"New York Genealogical & Biographical Record" January 1942 issue

Notes for a History of Moshier by Asa Fitch MD (1809-1879)

Page 9 - No 46 -

Wm Campbell - age 78 says Duncan Campbell was born at Craignish nr such named place Argyleshire Came to America & was 4 or 5 yrs first, in Penn, then came to the Highlands - served in the Old French War -

Married Mary Chambers from Ireland
Children - 1 - Jane m. David Logan & moved some 50 yrs ago into Canada or rather what is now Alburg Vt - & whose descendants are probably in Canada.

Page 10 - No 49

"Old Duncan Campbell was father of Archy Campbell - His other sons were Alexander & James. Archy wished to be neutral in the war - Alex & James enlisted in British Army received colonels commissions - They never came back after that - went to Canada & there remained

No connection to my father's family of same name"

Note - He must be referring to Duncan in No 46 - Slow -

Page 16 - No 57

Jas Campbell married Betty a dau of Rev Dr Blair -
The other children Thomas became a Judge in Canada.
James Campbells 2nd wife was St John Honeywood,
and so -
James' property in Canada was entailed
& on his death his oldest son Thomas took it all
leaving his step mother destitute

SUSAN E. WADE
COUNTY HISTORIAN
WASHINGTON COUNTY
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE
HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

Dec 30/41

Dr A C Burleigh
Balt. Md.

My dear Dr Burleigh

My humble apologies for not answering your last letter enclosing data with reference to Smyth family - I am most appreciative of all your kindness, & shall be glad at some future date to send you copy of the information furnished me by your Government - I am thrilled with all the facts I am accumulating and know it is the first time we have ever ascertained correct information concerning the gentleman - His name in Fort Edward is almost as well known as my own - but some way we knew so little about him - and now to know the truth - well it just thrilling - no other word expresses it.

In your letter you ask me concerning Little White Creek, and I have in front of me an old Atlas. My pen has run dry & I find the ink bottle dry too so if I finish this letter tonight it will be with pencil so please pardon) You are right Little White Creek is the next Creek east of Owl Kill & it is in Wash Co — No I am not familiar in any way with Parrot or Groundlove You speak of Alexander Campbell I cannot recall having had

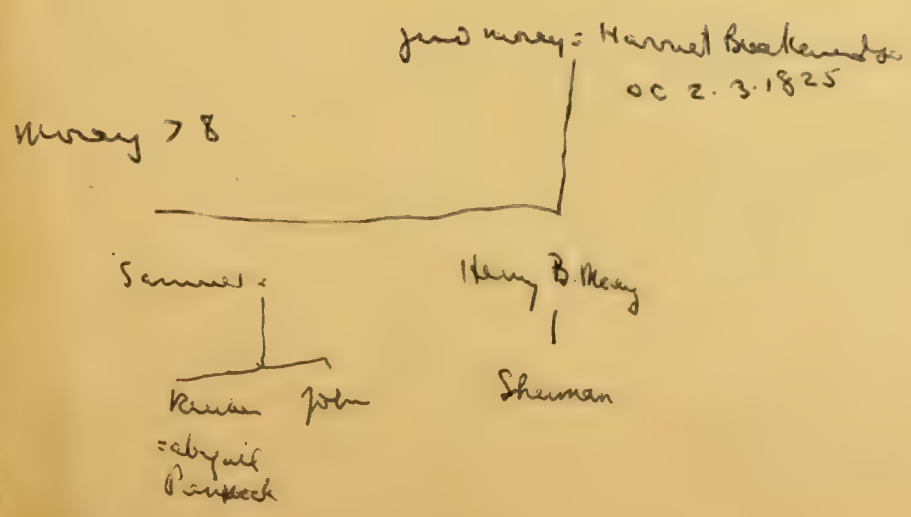
I could have forgotten Again I have a Map of the Argyle Patent before me I observe Lot 27 Elizabeth Frazer Lot 28 Alexander Campbell Now Sarah McNeil a Loyalist at whose house Jane McCrea stayed - was a Frazer She married for her 1st husband a Campbell They came to Canada & died in Ky. She married for her second husband a McNeil who also died in Ky — They lost their Frazer property in Argyle Lots back here to Campbells but of course Sarah McNeil would if they were not related to Sarah McNeil by her first husband had 2 children that we know of - a daughter (who married a man by the name of Hunter - they died young - leaving

It has been conjectured that she came to Canada to find a husband. She was then 31 yrs of age.

1708
9
1717
40 1717

The Plaque being unveiled to-day brings to our attention the fact that the area where we are gathered together is a part of the property of the first white women to own land in what is now the Province of Ontario, namely Madeleine de Roybon d'Allones. She was a member of an old aristocratic family, originating in the South of France. She was born about 1746 in Paris, where her father, Jacques de Roybon, ~~was carver to the King of France, Louis~~ sieur d'Allone, gendarme de la compagnie du Roy, & gentleman servant of his majesty in the capacity of carver

as if it were coming flowing from the bung of the barrel



...the first two ... Some of the colleges, depending on the economics and industry of the area, provide technical training for those not wishing to transfer to higher education.

Campbells Gather At Cole Lake

July 17 1963

COLE LAKE — A memorable occasion took place recently at the home of Glenn and Jean Campbell at Cole Lake in Frontenac County when 144 relatives assembled for their first Campbell reunion.

Members of the family were present from Hudson and James Bays to New York State and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The original home was built in mid-19th Century by James Campbell (1819-1888) who married Mary Charlotte Van Luven (1817-1896), of UEL origin. He was succeeded by his son, John Elgin Campbell who was married to Georgiana Adeliza Mary Fairchild. His son, Elgin Fairfield Campbell (who now resides at Sydenham) followed, and in turn, the farm is now occupied by Glenn and his family.

The nominating committee (Mrs. Mary I. Campbell, Mrs. Eileen Baldwin and William Garrett) brought in the following slate of officers for the next reunion:

Honorary presidents, Mrs. Emma Shields, Erie, Pa., Mrs. Eva Ferguson, Toronto and Mrs. Mabel Jewett, Syracuse, N.Y.; past president, H. Reid, Owen Sound; president, Aubrey Campbell, Dartmouth, N.S.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Alice Gibson, Ottawa; directors, Howard Campbell, Lyn; William Garrett, Kingston and Miss Alice K. Jewett of Syracuse, N.Y.

engine... "but they wi...

Another purpo... munity college is ... adult education. Al... erous evening class... not seeking credits.

One of the most ... reasons for establis... munity colleges, he s... the cost of higher edu... been "tremendous"... families have found ... to finance two or thre... through college tra... added.

The Watertown colle... will open in an aband... school with an enrolme... has a tuition fee of $... of the students will ... to classes.

The local sponsor, ... County, shares the cos... ital investment — build... and permanent fixed e... —with the state. The ... budget is divided thr... between state, county ... dent. The cost of trai... student is estimated a...

"Community college... ates have made good ... he said. "The colleges ... duced sincere and g... dents. Those that don't ... continue are auto... weeded out."

Dr. Peckham was in... by James King, vice-c... of Gananoque Board of ... tion and the guiding han... building of the $1-millio... tional addition to the ... school. He was thank... Director Don Chapma... President William Buttre...

KEEP CASE QUI...

LONDON (Reuters) ... Prime Minister Macmi... Opposition Labor Party ... Harold Wilson told the ... Commons Tuesday it w... be in the national int... pursue the Philby case ... lic. Harold (Kim) Phil... former British foreign ... ficial and journalist ... British government ha... worked for Russia befo...

as they prepare tasks in harvest-

2. Detroit's [illegible] Lowe, Joe Schmidt, [illegible] Walker, and Sam Williams each was fined $2,000 for betting on the 1962 title game.

3. The Detroit club was fined $4,000 for failing to keep a closer check on its players and permitting unauthorized individuals to sit on the bench.

4. Rosenbloom was cleared of accusations, later repudiated, that he bet on league games while an owner. Rozelle held the charges "unfounded."

There never was any evidence that any player ever bet against his own team or sold information to gamblers.

TO APPEAL COST

BRANTFORD (CP) — Brantford will appeal against its share of the cost of building two new dams for the Grand Valley watershed, Mayor Richard Bickett said Tuesday.

He said city council agrees with the $10,700,000 plan, but is unhappy about paying its share of more than $1,000,000.

Archibald Campbell

Mangaville, Feb. 9 (1837?)

Celebrate 90th birthday, born year of rebellion

b. on father's farm here. Feb. b. 1837

His great grandfather Alexander Campbell U.E.

settled in Caledonia in 1784

His descendant, John (son Archib'd?) settled in

Mangaville & lived family of 6.

Archibald is third and sole occupant of the farm

Grandfather (?) of Mrs L. G. O.-Walker?

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HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

'PHONE 17

Bath, Ont. _____ *19* ____

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To Dr. H. C. Burleigh

For Professional Services $ _____

Received Payment

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ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

CIRCUITRY

Jno
Alex
b. 1743 in
Inverary
Castle
d. 1817

i 4 L in
W. Indies

Lt 24th Edw
Lot 28 Argyle Hp
in 1776
= 1770

1764
settlement
of Argyle Hp.

1778 apr. 27 Alex[r] of Dalhousie to arrested
29 " " " by Bd
30 " to be released & sent h[m]
Sep. 1 " of Lady refused bail
+ to be cm. i fum. to cm
Oct 1 " memorial (10 yrs in Country, 1762)

1779 Jul " Esq. Alb Co 2 2 0 1 0 2 Sorel
Aug " " do Mont alex pens & 7 family rec by Gd Campbell & maj-Gray
Oct ← Alex subsist Mont
1780 Nov " Esq. 1 1 2 1 1 Lach " pens Planter. indated 11 i re sent – CKRNY.
i now of in Dispens
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sept " " do " " " " "
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17

1783 3 Jan alex[r] were impr. in N. Eng.
mar " 1 1 2 3 1 1 Mont
July " "
Oct Dec
1784 Jan " JA 1 1 2 3 1 Mont
mar
June

alex H. My Lauren
alex McKlepens apptd Eng. M
" 5 1 0 2 2 Sorel

Hough Ser Bk 4 p 16
Jan. 16, 1904

Prof. John Campbell, M.A.

of Parkdale

Born in Scotland 1824.
Came to Canada in early 40's, locating at Bond Head.
Ed in first Latin lessons by Rev. Wm Fraser Presbyterian minister.
Went to Cobourg in 1852 & was classical tutor in Victoria College until 1860. Taught classics at Bradford, Newburg, Napanee, Peterboro & Guelph.
Died in his 80th year leaves a widow & 4 children:
1. W. G. F. Campbell barrister at Ridgetown Ont
2. J. M. Campbell, general advertising manager of Rock Island System, Chicago
3. J. G. Campbell, formerly of the Bank of Commerce, now of New Ontario.
4. Mrs Day wife of Prof. G. E. Day, of O.A.C., Guelph

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Mrs. A. D. Campbell
nee Sarah Jane Dennee

So. Fredericksburgh

d. Mar 6, 1920 aged 89 yr 5 mo. 28 dys, widow.

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